THE PARTY OF THE P

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHURCH

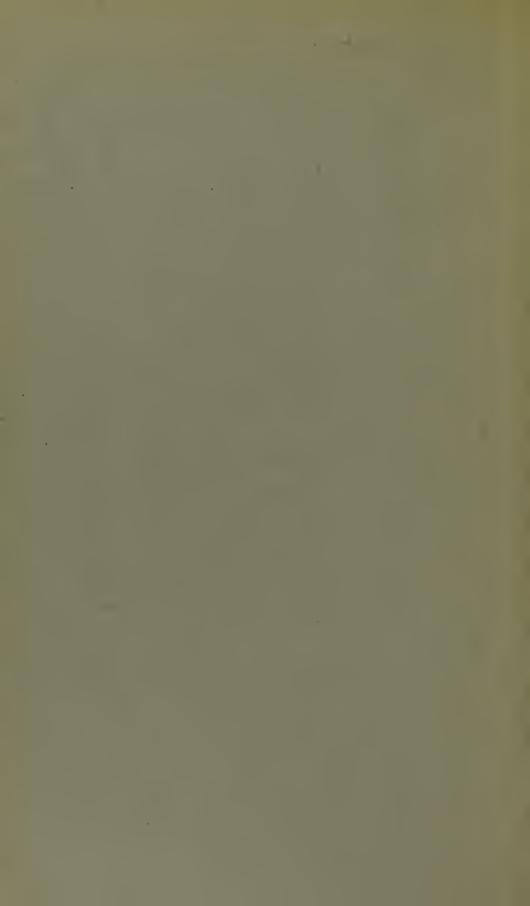


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

1947



HEALTH COMMITTEE,

Councillor W. H. STOKES, Chairman.

Councillors:

A. BERRY, J.P., C.C.

Miss C. ROGAN.

I. DEWHURST.

G. W. CLEGG.

I. W. HOPLEY.

T. PRIESTLEY.

G. G. KNAPP.

J. A. SHARPLES.

W. PLACE.

J. WILSON, J.P.

C. H. WOOD.

Medical Officer of Health:

FRANK W. PARE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Part-time Officer.

Sanitary Inspector:

J. L. PALK, M.S.I.A. Cert. S.I.Bd. Cert. R.S.I. Meat and Other Foods.

Clerk:

- E. KINDER (H.M. Forces).
- E. WILD, Temporary Clerk.

Health Department,

38, Blackburn Road.

Church.

July, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Church Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Urban District of Church for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

The various rates in this report are based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-year, 1947.

The Live Birth Rate of 22.9 per 1,000 estimated population shows a considerable increase over the average of 14.8 for the last five years, and also records an increase against the year 1946 of 8.5, and compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 20.5.

The Still Birth Rate of 41 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births is slightly higher than the previous year of 40.

The Death Rate is higher than that of the previous year of 13.6, being 14.6 per 1,000 estimated population, and is the same as the mean for the last five years, but is higher than the death rate for England and Wales of 12.00.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 34 per 1,000 live births is an improvement on the previous year of 111 and also on the mean, 43, for the previous five years, and compares favourably with that of 41 for England and Wales.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system is lower than that of the previous year, the rate being 0.39, as compared with 1.00 for 1946, and .72, the mean for the five years 1942 to 1946.

The Death Rate from Cancer is 1.98, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 2.40 and compared with 2.45 the mean for the previous five years.

The Maternal Mortality Rate, I am pleased to report, is nil and the same as the previous year, and compares favourably with the mean for the previous five years.

Immunisation against Diphtheria has continued throughout the year. 67 children have been immunised, the same number as in the previous year.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Health Department for their help during the year.

I wish also to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee, together with the Clerk of the Council and all other officials for their valuable assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
FRANK W. PARE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	528
Population (Census, 1931)	6185
Population estimated mid 1947	5045
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947, according to rate books)	1750
Rateable Value	£31,058
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£119

Social Conditions and Chief Industries in the Area.

The occupations of the inhabitants of the area remain mainly similar to those of the previous year, namely: Weaving, bleaching, finishing and engineering.

There have been no special noteworthy cases of sickness or invalidity during the year, nor does there appear to be any conditions of occupation or environment which have been prejudicial to health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births— The Legitimate	5	• •		F. 47 1 — 48 —	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1947 22	2.9
Still Births			2		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 41	L
Deaths	74	• •	37	37	Death Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population 14	1.6
Puerperal and	i Posi	t-ab	still; ortiv) bir ve s	eath Rate per 1,000 total (live and ths:— M. F. epsis 0 0	
Death I	Rate c	of in	ıfan	ts u	nder one year of age:—	
Legitimate infants Illegitimate infants Deaths from Cance Deaths from Measl Deaths from Whoo	per 1, per er (all es (al pping	.000 1,000 l ag ll ag Cou	legi O ill es) ges) igh	tima egiti (all	ate live births	34 36 0 10 0 0

Causes of Death during 1947.

	Males.	Female	. Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	. —	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	_	—	—
Scarlet Fever	_	—	—
Whooping Cough			<u> </u>
Diphtheria			· · —
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System			2
Other forms of Tuberculosis			
Syphilitic Diseases			. —
			. 1
Influenza			. 1
Measles			
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis			
Acute infective encephalitis		—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (m)			
and uterus (f)			. —
Cancer of stomach and duodenum			. 1
Cancer of Breast			. 4
Cancer of all other sites		1 .	. 5
Diabetes		— .	. —
Intro-cranial Vascular Lesions	3 .	3 .	. 6
Heart Disease		10 .	. 17
Other diseases of Circulatory System \ldots	1 .	— .	. 1
Bronchitis			. 8
Pneumonia			. 7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum			. 1
Diarrhœa, under two years			. —
Appendicitis		· – ·	. —
Other Digestive Diseases			. 1
Nephritis			. 3
Other Maternal Causes	_ :	. — .	· —
Premature Birth	- .	. 2 .	. 2
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infant			
diseases	1 .	. — .	. 1
Suicide		. 1 .	_
Other violent causes	_ :		. –
All other causes	5 .	. 4 .	. 9
	_	_	_
Total	37 .	. 37	. 74

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and Royal Infirmary, Blackburn, with the exception of sputum examination for Tuberculosis, which is examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) Infectious Disease Motor, provided by Darwen M.B.
- (b) Non-infectious Disease Motor, provided by Accrington M.B.
- (c) The Elackburn Ambulance is available for the conveyance of patients to Queen's Park Hospital.

Nursing Arrangements.

There is one District Nurse available for general district nursing, but a nurse is not available in respect of infectious diseases.

Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the district.

The following Sections of the Report, viz.:-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. HOUSING and INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD have been prepared by

Mr. J. L. PALK, Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board and to 101 premises by Oswaldtwistle Urban District Council.

The water is obtained from moorland catchment area and deep wells. Water is supplied from public mains direct to 1,752 dwelling-houses with a population of 5,045, and the supply is considered satisfactory in respect both of quality and quantity throughout the area.

Two Samples of water have been submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, and the results were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the district is sewered with the exception of two farms situate on the edge of the Local Authority and not within suitable and reasonable distance for a connection to be made to the sewer. No extensions of the sewerage system have taken place during the year. The sewage is treated by the Accrington and Church Joint Outfall Sewerage Board at Coppy Clough, Church, by means of septic tanks and percolating filters.

Drainage work both to new and existing premises is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector. Attention to the water tightness of joints and true alignment of pipes in many cases appears to be lacking and by the exercise of patient instructional supervision good drainage work is being obtained.

Sketch plans of new drains and repairs to existing drains continue to be recorded in the drainage book.

Rivers and Streams.

The rivers Hyndburn and Tinker Brook, which flow through the district have situate on both banks numerous industrial undertakings discharging their effluents.

Liaison between the Health Department and the Lancashire Rivers Board has been maintained to check any serious pollution.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of privy middens	0
No. of closets attached to those middens	
No. of pail closets	
No. of dry ashpits	
No. of moveable ashpits	
No. of fresh water closets	
No. of waste water closets	

Closet Conversion.

No. of waste water closets to fresh water 13

To assist owners of property to convert waste water closets to the fresh water system the Local Authority contribute the sum of half the cost up to the amount of £7. This has not produced, in my opinion, the desired impetus to the conversion of the waste water closets.

Progress is not satisfactory due no doubt to the rising costs, combined with the possible damage of a winter on the water pipes of the external water closet, and to the exceedingly high proportion of old cottage properties in the district.

Waste Water Closets.

A large number of choked drains from waste water closets have been cleared throughout the year by Local Authority workment. This number with a little more care on the part of the householder could be considerably reduced.

Public Conveniences.

There are three public conveniences situate in the district, two of which provide sanitary accommodation for members of both sexes. The other convenience is a urinal situate in Bank Street, the condition of which has greatly deteriorated and cannot be considered satisfactory. It is urged that consideration be given for the necessary improvements to be carried out.

Shops Act, 1934.

Inspections have been carried out to shops in respetc of ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the district.

Smoke Abatement.

Three observations were carried out during the year upon receipt of complaint, but no contravention was established.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools within the district.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the three schools in the district continues as before, although in one school sanitary accommodation of the trough type is insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is understood that when the reorganisation takes place a new sanitary block will be constructed, although in view of the present prevailing unsatisfactory conditions the provision of the new sanitary block is recommended as soon as possible.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

A weekly service of refuse collection is maintained, and the refuse is transported to Farholmes Tip by means of a Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle of capacity 7 cubic yards. Fairholmes Tip is situate on the border of the Local Authority, some considerable distance from habitation, and the tipping is carried on by the recognised controlled methods. The refuse removal service is under the control of the Sanitary Inspector.

Street gullies are emptied by a mechanical gully emptier hired from a neighbouring Local Authority.

Salvage.

The separation of salvable material from household and factory refuse continued throughout the year.

The following is a summary of materials collected and sold:-

Non-ferrous Metals						
Rags						
Waste Paper	30	3	٠.	178	3	5

To be added to the sum of £241 2s. 5d. is the bonus received from the Board of Trade during the year for the collection of Kitchen Waste and Paper amounting to £30 13s. 1d., and £9 2s. 3d. respectively. This brings the total amount of sales for the collection of Salvage to £280 17s. 9d.

The summary indicates that during the year the sales of salvage has risen from £239 12s. 11d. to £280 17s. 9d.

The overall cost of collection and separation amounts to £177 8s. 8d., providing a surplus on the year's working of £113 9s. 1d.

It should be taken also into consideration that in the years preceeding 1939 salvage was treated as refuse and tipped, and if that method of handling and disposing of all refuse returned, the present cost of collection and disposal would be increased.

Disinfestation.

Seven houses were inspected and found to be infested with bed bugs. The owners of the properties removed architraves and skirtings where necessary, the tenants removed all wallpaper, and the Local Authority sprayed with Zaldecide DDT with success. The walls were left bare for some time, and later the tenants cleansed and distempered the walls.

In two cases it appeared that the source of the vermin, a heavily infested house, spread the infestation to the terrace house on each side, and the infestation was of such character as to necessitate the destroying of some of the bedding and steam disinfesting the other bedding.

In some instances, when "doubtful" tenants have vacated houses, I have been requested by owners and future tenants to inspect for vermin, and I am pleased to report that in only one case was vermin observed.

During the year I am able to report that co-operation between the Inspector of the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children and myself resulted, in addition to the previous cases, in one dirty and verminous and two dirty houses being brought to my notice. Necessary inspections were carried out, advice was given to the occupiers, and re-visits showed that the houses had been cleansed.

FACTORIES.

The number on the register is 43 Power and 15 Non-Power.

During the year plans for converting trough closets at one factory and erection of a canteen were approved by the Local Authority, and it is hoped that a start on the work will be made as soon as possible.

The present system whereby plans of new factories or factory extensions are shown to the Sanitary Inspector is welcomed and greatly facilitates this department's work of enforcing Part I Health (General Provisions) Factory Act, 1937.

Non-Power Factories.

Twenty-two Inspections were carried out in respect of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and sanitary conveniences. One contravention in respect of cleanliness was reported to the occupier, and on a later re-inspection an improvement was observed.

Power Factories.

Sixty Inspections were carried out in respect of sanitary accommodation. Three contraventions were notified to the occupier, and two were remedied within the year.

Outworkers.

No names of outworkers have been received, and in consequence of which, no action was necessary.

Offensive Trades.

The only offensive trade in the town in pre-war days, that of tallow melter, has not been re-commenced. As during the days of the war, the processing of kitchen waste for hen and pig food received from surrounding districts is carried on at that factory.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1947.

No. of premises visited	1764
Defects or nuisances discovered	959
Defects or nuisances abated	735
No. of notices served—(a) Formal	380
(b) Statutory	1
Legal proceedings	0
CLASSIFICATION OF INSPECTIONS.	
Houses—complaints and re-visits	592
Interviews—owners and property repairers	87
Choked waste-water closets and defective drains	94
Examining drains whilst work in progress	82
New drains	53
Conversions of waste-water closets	48
Dust bins	82
	57
Rodent Control	41
Dirty and verminous premises	
Refuse removal	78
Salvage	23
Infectious diseases	36
Snow removal from streets	42
Public conveniences	26
Food preparing premises, butchers' shops, meat-pie factories, fried	
fish shops, ice-cream, bakehouses, cafes, kitchens and canteens	84
Shops and offices	48
Factories	87
Sundry inspections	204
	1764

1004

RODENT CONTROL.

The rodent control scheme under the Infestation Order, 1943, has continued throughout the year with much success.

The present arrangements whereby the services of the Rodent Operator are shared by the adjacent Urban District, Oswaldtwistle, and this Local Authority, continue to function satisfactorily.

Treatment has been carried out, using the methods as recommended by the Directorate of Infestation Control.

During the year free treatment to dwelling-houses was given by the Local Authority.

Sixty-two treatments against Rodents were carried out as follows:-

Private Dwellings	Business Premises.	Local Authority
I II VAUC DW CIIII ES.	Dubilicos I Icillisco.	Local Mullottey.

Rats	. 3	 	11	 	6
Mice	38	 	2	 	0
					_
Total	41	 	13	 	6
			_		

In addition, two treatments of the sewers have been carried out, which, in my opinion, play a large part in reducing the rat population of the district.

A certain number of rat infestations have been traced to defective drains, and after treatment has been carried out, the particular section of the Public Health Act has been invoked in order to effect repairs to the drainage system.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The conversion of waste water closets.

The conversion of trough closets at schools and factories.

The provision of a Public Baths and Wash-house.

The reconditioning of Bank Street public convenience.

It should be stated in support of the third requirement that more half the houses of the district consist of 4 or 5 room dwelling houses in which it is extremely difficult and well nigh impossible to provide satisfactory accommodation for a bath. Again it is observed that often the dirtier the workers' occupation the less likely it is that their dwelling-houses will be provided with a bath or even satisfactory means of obtaining hot water.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

		iber of new houses erected during the year	8
1.		pection of Dwelling-houses.	
1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing	
		defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	86
		Number of inspections made for the purpose	96
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1)	
		which were inspected and recorded under the Housing	
		Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	0
	(p)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so	
		dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human	
		habitation	0
4		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to	
		under 3) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for	
		human habitation	86
2.	Rei	nedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.	
		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in	
		consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or	
		their officers (including those brought forward from the	
		previous year)	61
3.		tion under Statutory Powers.	
(9		occeedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act,	
		36:—	
	1	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were	
	0	served requiring repairs	0
	2	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after	
		service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	1
/3	a) D.	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
ν,		oceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	1	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
	2	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	0
	4	after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners	0
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
a	1) Pi	roceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act,	Ŭ
`	J, L L	1936:—	
	1	Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders	
		were made	0
	2	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of	
		Demolition Orders	0
((d) P 1	occeedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
	1	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in	
		respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
	2	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in	
		respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the	
		tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	1	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
	2	Number of families dwelling therein	4
		Number of persons dwelling therein	21
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the	
		year	ŧ
(c) 1	1	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
:	2	Number of persons concerned in such cases	16

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General Observations.

Little improvement has taken place in the housing conditions since previous report. The work of carrying out some of the provisions of the Housing Act in respect of unfit dwellings in common with other Local Authorities is held up.

Requirements.

- 1 Houses to meet the immediate need of the recently married who have not been able to set up home on their own account.
- 2 Houses chiefly of the 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom type, the latter to provide for a family in which there are children of the opposite sex.
- 3 Bungalows for aged persons to accommodate one or two persons.
- 4. Houses required to replace the unfit houses which will be demolished.

Overcrowding.

The number of cases of overcrowding according to the Fifth Schedule of the Housing Act is exceedingly few, but there are approximately 50 houses in which two families are living. Probably the son or daughter is now married and the wife or husband, as the case may be, is living with the parents-in-law. Although overcrowding may not be caused to contravene the Housing Act, nevertheless undesirable housing conditions are being created.

The present standard in which the number of habitable rooms is taken into consideration to calculate the permitted number of persons for each house permits that the greater proportion of houses with four rooms should accommodate $7\frac{1}{2}$ adults. Can these houses provide the necessary amenities and sanitary conditions for that number of people? Public opinion, I realise in the course of my duties, is requiring that bedrooms only shall be taken into consideration when calculating the permitted number of occupants for a house.

New Houses.

During the year 8 of 12 two bedroom type semi-detached houses were completed, and at the end of the year the remaining 4 and 8 three bedroom houses were under construction by the Local Authority. Also under construction are 6 three bedroom houses by private enterprise.

The Local Authority are contemplating in the succeeding year to build 10 three bedroom, 12 two-room Bungalows for Aged Persons, 12 three bedroom, and to convert Elmfield Hall into 5 flats and maisonette.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk Supply.

(a) On the register are four dairy farmers, two of which are retail purveyors of milk within the district; one is a retail purveyor outside the district, and one is a wholesale producer selling to a dairy situate outside the district.

Ten visits of inspection were made, and advice and assistance was given towards obtaining a clean and wholesome supply of milk.

No structural alterations or improvements to the dairy farms have been undertaken during the year.

The cowsheds and dairies of the dairy farms are, judging by modern standards, not conducive to assist a farmer to attain a high standard of clean milk production.

- (b) There are 16 retail purveyors on the register, and inspections are made frequently to their vehicles.
 - (c) The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946.

Number of Dealers' Licences (including Supplementary Licences) issued during 1947 in respect of:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk-

- (a) Bottling 0 (b) Distribution 2

 Accredited Milk—

 (a) Bottling 0 (b) Distribution 0

 Pasteurised Milk—
- (a) Pasteurising Plants .. 0 (b) Retail Distributors 3 No Licenses for Graded Milk have been refused or revocation of registration of retailers taken place during the year.
 - (d) SAMPLING: -

Dimit Little .			
Graded Milk—	No.	Sat.	Unsat.
Methylene Blue	6	4	2
B. Coli	3	3	0
Phosphatase	4	4	0
B. Tuberculosis	2	1	0 1 no result
	_	_	_
	15	12	2
Ungraded Milk—			
Methylene Blue	3	2	1
B. Coli	3	1	2
B. Tuberculosis	3	1	0 2 no result
	_		_
	9	4	3

2. Food Sampling Other Than Milk.

(a) ICE-CREAM.

One sample manufactured within the district was taken. The result satsified the Methylene Blue Reduction and B. Coli Tests.

(b) Mussles.

One sample from Moreeambe Bay was submitted for B. Coli examination, and the result received was satisfactory.

3. Meat and Other Foods.

There are no Slaughter Houses within the district. Meat is transported in closed lorries from Accrington Abattoir to butchers' shops.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14. L.C.C. (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, Section 116.

The number of food preparing premises on the register of the Local Authority in accordance with the above Acts are:—

Attention was paid to the cleanliness of the premises and appliances, and I am pleased to report that a fairly satisfactory standard is obtained, although, generally speaking, a number of premises are labouring under the handicap of small premises where a few of the preparation rooms are to be found in cellars and outbuildings in the back-yard.

During the year one coke oven, internally fired, in a bakehouse, has been replaced by a modern gas oven, and I understand that more conversions are contemplated.

A small quantity of foodstuffs has been examined, certified unfit and either destroyed or utilised after sterilisation for animal feeding stuffs.

There were no cases or suspected cases of food poisoning during the year.

Assistance has been given on request at the Depot of the Ministry Food, in the inspection of Canned Foods.

This Local Authority is not a Food and Drugs Authority, and the work of carrying into execution and enforcing the section of the Food and Drugs Act. 1938:—

- (a) which relate to the composition of food and drugs:
- (b) which relates to additions not to be made to milk and liquids to be sold as milk; , , , , and together with certain Orders and Regulations, with a view to secur-

and together with certain Orders and Regulations, with a view to securing that food and drugs are sold only in a pure and genuine condition, is performed by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Hespital Accommodation.

SMALLPOX.—Arrangements are in force for the use of Accrington Smallpox Hospital subject to Accrington having the prior claim and the beds being available.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The arrangements of 1944, whereby the Accrington and District Joint Hospital Board, of which this Local Authority is a member, obtained the use of Bull Hill Hospital, Darwen, for its cases continued throughout the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.—The arrangements of 1944, whereby year an increased number of cases of Measles were notified, about half of which were children of school age.

Scarlet Fever was notified on five occasions, as against two in 1946. No cases of Diphtheria were reported, a reduction of one on the previous year. 38 cases of Measles were notified, an increase of 34 on 1946. Only one case of pneumonia, a reduction of three on the previous year, and in addition, one case of Puerperal Pyrexia, and one case of acute poliomyelitis was notified.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA takes place at the Clinic, Union Road, Oswaldtwistle.

Number of children immunised during the year: -

(1)	Pre-school children	 	 		• •	 	64
(2)	School children	 	 	 		 	3

Total 67

The Prophylactic used is Alum precipitated Toxoid.

Immunisation State of Child Population as at 31st Dec., 1947.

		Over 5	Total
	Under	Under	Under
	5	15	15
How many of the child population have now			
been protected by artificial immunisation			
(i.e., up to 31st December, 1947)	166	333	499
What percentage does the number so pro-			
tected bear to the total number of child-			
ren in the age group	44.15	59.25	53.20

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Although the number of children receiving immunisation in the year is the same as that of the previous period, the percentage of children immunised has risen slightly compared with that of 1946.

	1947.	194	ŁO.
	Over 5		Over 5
Under 5	Under 15	Under 5	Under 15
44.15	59.25	35.86 .	. 58.86

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1947.

												Ho	spita	al
				\mathbf{T}	otal	C	ases	s N	oti	fied		(Cases	3
Notifiable	Total	U			A	ge	Per	rioc	ls			Total rr	nvd.	Deaths
Disease	Cases	1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	deaths	to	in
Scarlet Fever	5			1		1	2		1				1	
Measles	38	2		4	10	6	15	1						
Acute Pn'monia	1									1				
Puerp'l Pyrexia	ı 1									1				
Ac. Poliomyelitis	1					1								

Disinfection after Infectious Disease.

Rooms of 10 houses were disinfected during the year by means of spraying with the disinfectant Killgerm and the bedding on 5 occasions was disinfected by steam. The steam disinfector belongs to Oswaldtwistle Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS) 1930.

No. of Persons on the Register, 31st December, 1947.

								Total Pulmonary				
Total											monary	
Cases	Pulr	nona	ıry	1	Non-P	ulmo	nary			Cases	5	
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T	
28	 9	8	17		5	6	11		14	14	28	

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1947

		New	Cases		Deaths					
Age		Resp.		Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp				
Periods	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.				
Years										
0										
1										
5										
10				1						
15			2							
20	1	2								
25										
35	1				1					
45	1				1					
55										
65 and upwards										
	3	2	2	1	2 0	0 0				
Totals		5		3	2	0				

No deaths of non-notified tuberculosis were received.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from. tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary under the above regulations, which concern workpeople, suffering from tuberculosis, in the milk trade.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity an**d** Child Welfare work is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

